

THE COMMONWEALTH.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1862.

A special dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette, dated Indianapolis, August 17th, says:

Reliable and trustworthy intelligence has reached here, showing that the long threatened invasion of Kentucky has commenced. The rebels have entered the State at several points. Somerset is captured and in their possession. They are moving on Glasgow and threaten Bowling Green.

Kirby Smith, with about 15,000 men, 24 pieces of artillery, and an adequate force of cavalry, is moving from East Tennessee, to cut off the supplies of our men at Cumberland Gap, and compel its evacuation; and advance forces of his command have already taken possession of Somerset and Monticello. The former point threatens our communication seriously. General Morgan has retired part of his force to Barbourville to hold the place and ask for reinforcements. Morgan is still in the vicinity of Gallatin, and has driven off the hands at work on the tunnel and broken the hand cars. Forrest and Stearnes are expected to join him.

It is feared that they will cut off General Morgan's train for Cumberland Gap, and gain his rear. They are also said to have a force of 2,500 in Scott county, Tenn. Two hundred rebel cavalry are at Monticello, and are supposed to be the advance guard of the army. The crisis is truly alarming, and Gov. Morton is putting forth all of his energies to meet it.

Two regiments have been sent to day, and at least seven are expected to leave tomorrow. They will go amply prepared in all but discipline for any conflict.

General T. A. Morris, who won the Western Virginia campaign, will command one regiment; General Lew Wallace will command another. Others will be under the command of General Dumont, General Reynolds, General Love and Lieutenant Colonel King of the 19th Regulars.

In the absence of experienced officers to take permanent command of the regiments, Gov. Morton has hit upon the happy expedient of putting them temporarily, for this emergency, under the command of these distinguished officers, and the officers willingly and enthusiastically accede to his wishes.

These officers will remain in command as long as may be necessary. Their places are not certainly assigned yet.

Gen. Kirby Smith has taken London in the rear of Gen. Morgan, and will doubtless attack him in front and rear. Gen. Buell is cut off, and it is feared that he is in a precarious situation. Communication is cut off between Kentucky and Nashville. Bridges on the Edgefield road were burned last night.

[From the National Intelligencer, of August 14.]

Flocking to the Standard.

From all parts of the Union the spirit of the people seems roused anew and fully up to the crisis. The promptitude with which regiments have been filled and marched for the seat of war is truly wonderful, after the large draughts previously made on the national patriotism. The following item is a sample of the spirit that pervades the land. A letter from Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, says:

"Our quota of the new levies was two companies, but we have given seven, and the eighth is on the way."

The following instance, nearer home, is worthy of record, as it does honor to the mover and all concerned. A day or two since the Secretary of State addressed to the various persons holding positions in the Department of State the following circular:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, August 12th, 1862.
To the Assistant Secretary of State and other persons in the service of the Department of State:

There are thirty-two of us now employed in this Department, of whom fifteen are between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. I think we should furnish at least that number of volunteers for the military service, either personally or by volunteers enrolled through our exertions respectively. I propose to furnish such such volunteers, and I invite your immediate consideration of the means of doing the others. The places of those who personally volunteer will be retained for them until the expiration of their term of service.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

This proposition was responded to by the clerks with enthusiasm and promptitude. We understand that twelve volunteers, personally or by substitute, have already been enrolled under it, in the military service, and it is believed that the others will be furnished within the next twenty-four hours.

The four new regiments under the call for three hundred thousand, comprising the quotas of Maine, have all been filled, and are now in camp waiting orders. Another regiment, the Twentieth, is also about full, while application has been made to the President for permission to form one other regiment, to be composed exclusively of men between the ages of forty-five and fifty. A body of a thousand men of this description could be raised and organized in a few days. From present appearances there will be no necessity for resorting to a draft in this State for any future contingency.

ATTACK ON THE STEAMER CERES.—The steamer Ceres, Capt. Mitchell, in the employment of the United States Government, arrived here this morning from Vicksburg, which place she left on the 23d inst.

Capt. Mitchell informs us that on the 22d the Ceres was dispatched to a point twelve miles below Vicksburg, with between three and four hundred negroes, who had been in the employment of the United States Government, for the purpose of returning them to their owners.

Having landed them, and being on her return to Vicksburg, the steamer was fired upon by three pieces of artillery from the shore. Thirty-two shots in quick succession, of grape, 6 pounders, and shell, were fired. Eight shots passed through the boat, one charge of grape lodged in the hull, one six-pound round shot went through the hull six inches below the water line, six shots hit between the upper and lower decks, and one went through the cabin, killing Capt. Brooks, of the Seventh Vermont regiment.

Capt. Mitchell and his officers remained, throughout, firmly at their posts, and thus succeeded in saving the boat.—N. O. Pic., July 30.

DIED FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—We learn that an interesting little German girl, about seven years of age, whose parents live in Smoke-town, was bitten some six or seven weeks ago by a ferocious dog. Since that time the child has suffered intense agony, until death delivered it of its sufferings Friday evening. It was a most horrible case of hydrophobia. We could not learn the name of the parents.—Low Dem., 17th.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Passed at the Second Session of the 37th Congress

[PUBLIC—No. 135.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and they are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three:

For pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including the engineer corps of the navy, eleven million six hundred and seventeen thousand one hundred and nine dollars.

For the repair and equipment of vessels of the navy, eleven million four hundred thousand dollars.

For fuel for the navy, to be purchased in the mode prescribed by law for other materials, and for the transportation thereof, two million one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

For the purchase of hemp and other materials for the navy, five hundred and forty thousand dollars.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, including incidental expenses, five million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For provisions for commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including engineers and marines attached to vessels for sea service, three million three hundred and fifty-one thousand five hundred and twenty-one dollars and twenty-five cents: Provided, That the preserved meat forming part of the navy ration may be prepared and packed under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, if he shall deem it advisable; and that the cattle or fresh beef therefor may be purchased under his directions, and from this appropriation; and that he be authorized to do whatever else may be necessary for the procuring, preparing, and packing said preserved meat in the most approved and advantageous manner; the expense for machinery and tools to be defrayed from the last named sum, and not to exceed five thousand dollars.

For surgeons necessary and appliances for the sick and hurt of the navy, including the engineer and marine corps, seventy-seven thousand nine hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz. freight and transportation; printing and stationery; advertising in newspapers; books, maps, models, drawings; purchase and repair of fire engines; for machinery of every description and the patent right to use the same; repair of and attending to steam-engines in navy yards; purchase and maintenance of horses and oxen, and driving teams, carts, timber-wheels, and the purchase and repair of workmen's tools; postage of public letters; telegrams; fuel, oil, and candles for navy yards and shore stations; pay of watchmen and incidental labor not chargeable to any other appropriation; transportation to, and labor attending the delivery of provisions and stores on foreign stations; wharfage, dockage, and rent for docking vessels; for furniture for Government houses; traveling expenses of officers and others under orders; funeral expenses; store and office rent; fuel, commissions and pay of clerks to navy agents and storekeepers; flags, awnings, and packing boxes; premiums, and other expenses of recruiting; apprehending deserters; per diem pay to persons attending court-martial, courts of inquiry, and other services authorized by law; pay to judge advocates; pay to lithographers; pilotage and towage of vessels, and assistance to vessels in distress; and for bills of health and quarantine expenses of vessels of the United States navy in foreign ports, one million seven hundred thousand dollars.

For clothing for the navy, six hundred thousand dollars.

For the charter of vessels, stores, extra laborers, and purchase of additional steam vessels, three million dollars: Provided, That hereafter, in all cases where the officers of the navy can be made available, consistently with the public service, in making contracts for the charter of vessels and the purchase of additional steam vessels, no other person or persons shall be employed, nor shall such officers, when so employed, receive any compensation in addition to their official pay, and when any other person or persons then an officer of the navy shall be employed the compensation shall not exceed the sum of five thousand dollars for all contracts for purchases or charters in any one year.

For pay of lithographer for the year ending June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, three hundred dollars.

For repairs, painting, and raising the roof of the Navy Department building, finishing and furnishing the same, twenty thousand dollars.

MARINE CORPS.

For pay of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, clerks, messengers, stewards, and servants: for rations and clothing for servants; additional rations for five years' bounty for enlistments, six hundred and ninety-six thousand one hundred and ninety-six dollars and thirty cents.

For the support of five hundred and eighty men authorized to be enlisted for the marine corps, by the President of the United States, on the twenty-second of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, seventy-seven thousand and four hundred dollars.

For provisions, one hundred and forty-three thousand four hundred and forty-five dollars.

For clothing, one hundred and thirty-four thousand six hundred and sixty dollars.

For fuel, thirty thousand eight hundred and ninety-four dollars and fifty cents.

For military stores, namely: Pay of armorer, repair of arms, purchase of accoutrements, ordnance stores, flags, drums, fifes, and other instruments, fifteen thousand dollars.

For transportation of officers, their servants, and troops, and expenses of recruiting, twenty-two thousand dollars.

For repairs of barracks, and rent of offices where there are no public buildings for that purpose, eight thousand dollars.

For completing repairs of Charleston barracks, ten thousand four hundred and fifty-eight dollars and ninety-seven cents: Provided, That the same can be fully completed for that sum; and no part of the money hereby appropriated shall be expended until it is satisfactorily ascertained that the said building can be completed therewith.

For contingencies, namely: Freight, ferrage, toll, carriage, wharfage; purchase and repair of boats; compensation to judge advocates; per diem for attending courts-martial, courts of inquiry, and for constant la-

bor, house rent in lieu of quarters, burial of deceased marines; printing, stationery, postage, telegraphing; apprehension of deserters; oil, candles, gas; repairs of gas and water fixtures, water rent, forage, straw, barrack furniture; bed sacks, spades, shovels, axes, picks, carpenter's tools; keep of a horse for the messenger; pay of matron, washwoman, and porter at the hospital headquarters, forty-five thousand dollars.

NAVY YARDS.
Pensacola, New Hampshire.

For machine shop and smithery, fitting and furnishing the same, reservoir, capstan for sheers, quay wall near landing, extension of storehouse number eleven one hundred feet, repairs and increase of ordnance machinery and shops, and repairs of all kinds, two hundred and thirty-two thousand thirty-two dollars.

For fittout saw-mill and building, ten thousand dollars.

Boston.

For paying and draining at new shops; coal-house for foundry, smithery, and for other purposes; reservoir and steam-pump, or pipes for Cochituate water; water-closets; repairs and increase of ordnance machinery and shops, and repairs of all kinds, two hundred and fifty-three thousand five hundred dollars.

For house foundation and heavy NeSmith hammer for heavy forgings, sixty-two thousand dollars.

For the purchase of land and wharf adjoining the navy yard at Charlestown, Massachusetts, owned by Oakman and Eldridge, and extending from Charles river to Water street, and containing about one hundred and twenty thousand square feet, one hundred and twenty-three thousand dollars.

For fittout saw-mill and building, ten thousand dollars.

New York.

For dredging channels; building and repairing docks; rebuilding long dock; repairs to ship-houses; quay walls; extension of sewer; boiler house; foundry shed; machinery for machine shop, foundry, boiler shop, and smithery; repairs of machinery, boilers; repairs of engines in machine shop; repairs and increase of ordnance machinery and shops, and repairs of all kinds, three hundred and twenty thousand eight hundred and forty-six dollars.

For a cylinder for roasting coffee, four hundred dollars.

Philadelphia.

For extension of joiners shop, storehouses, and smithery; repairs of dry dock; dredging; repairs and increase of ordnance machinery and shops, and repairs of all kinds, one hundred and twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and forty-six dollars.

Washington.

For machinery and tools; paving, gas works; repairs and increase of ordnance machinery and shops, and repairs of all kinds, one hundred and twenty-six thousand nine hundred and eighty-five dollars.

More Island.

For completion of derrick, foundry, and equipment; grading; completing officers' houses; gas works; two iron wharves; machinery and tools for smithery; cisterns; sewers, lighters, stages, and pile-driver; drainage and sewerage; boat-house and slip, and repairs of all kinds, one hundred and ninety-six thousand three hundred and fifty-two dollars: Provided, That no expenditure for completing officers' houses shall be incurred until complete plans and specifications, with estimates of cost in detail, shall be furnished to and approved by the Secretary of the Navy, and the work shall be done by contract after due and public advertisement for proposals; but no portion of this appropriation shall be expended unless the work can be completed for the sum hereby appropriated.

Sackett's Harbor.

For repairs of all kinds, one thousand five hundred dollars.

HOSPITALS.

Pensacola, New Hampshire.

For purchase of twenty-seven and three hundred and fifty-five thousandths acres of land on Seavey's island, adjacent to the Kittery navy yard, fourteen thousand five hundred dollars: Provided, That the Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks be and he is hereby authorized to purchase that portion of Seavey's island lying west of the road, for such sum as to him may seem reasonable and advantageous to the Government.

For hospitals on Seavey's island, ten thousand dollars: Provided, That no building shall be erected or extended until complete plans and specifications and estimates of cost in detail shall be furnished to and approved by the Secretary of the Navy, and contracts therefor shall be let upon due and public advertisement.

Boston.

For extension of hospital and repairs of building, twenty-one thousand five hundred dollars: Provided, That no building shall be erected or extended until complete plans and specifications and estimates of cost in detail shall be furnished to and approved by the Secretary of the Navy, and contracts therefor shall be let upon due and public advertisement.

New York.

For repairs and improvements, and house for surgeon and director of the laboratory, twenty-one thousand five hundred dollars.

Philadelphia.

For furniture and repairs of same; house cleaning and whitewashing; repairs to furnaces, grates, and ranges; gas and water rent; painting wall on Shippen street, and general repairs, five thousand three hundred dollars.

For support of beneficiaries, twenty-seven thousand dollars.

MAGAZINES.

Boston.

For general repairs of buildings; addition to magazine, and wall around magazine grounds, thirty-two thousand nine hundred and thirteen dollars.

New York.

For improvement of armory; house for storage of loaded shells, and repairs of all kinds, fifty-five thousand two hundred and forty-nine dollars.

Philadelphia.

For repairs of wharf and magazine at Fort Mifflin, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Washington.

For repairs of magazine and ordnance buildings, six thousand dollars.

More Island.

For repairs of all kinds, two thousand dollars.

For pay of superintendents and naval constructors, and all the civil establishments at the general navy yards and stations, one hundred and four thousand five hundred and eighty-four dollars: Provided, That here-

after no salaries shall be paid to any employees in any of the navy yards except to those designated in the estimates. All other persons shall receive a per diem compensation for the time during which they were actually engaged.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

For the purchase of nautical instruments, repair of the same, and of astronomical instruments, and for the purchase of nautical books, maps, and charts, and for backing and binding the same, sixty thousand dollars.

For wages of instrument maker, watchman, porter, and laborers; for keeping grounds in order; for fuel, lights, freight, transportation, and postage; for repairs to buildings and enclosures, and contingent expenses, thirteen thousand dollars.

For pay of four aids to be employed at the Observatory and Hydrographical office, four thousand dollars.

For wages of watchmen and contingent expenses of the Naval Academy, twenty-two thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven dollars.

For the pay of mileage of the visitors to the Naval Academy, one thousand dollars.

For preparing for publication the American Nautical Almanac, twenty-five thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the pay of any captain of the navy who shall, in pursuance of law, perform duties as chief of a bureau in the Navy Department, shall be the pay of a captain in the navy "on other duty," to take effect from the date of the "Act regulating the pay of the navy," approved June one, eighteen hundred and sixty.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the pay of the clerks of the navy yard and navy agency of More Island shall be as follows, viz: One clerk to navy agent, two thousand dollars per annum; one clerk to navy agent, fifteen hundred dollars; one clerk to the commissariat, fifteen hundred dollars; one clerk of the yard, fifteen hundred dollars; one clerk to the paymaster and inspector of provisions, and so forth, fifteen hundred dollars; one clerk to the naval constructor, nine hundred dollars; one clerk to the civil engineer, nine hundred dollars; one draftsman to civil engineer, twelve hundred dollars; one steward to paymaster, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That from and after the first day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the spirit ration in the navy of the United States shall forever cease, and thereafter no distilled spirits or liquors shall be admitted on board of vessels-of-war except as medical stores, and upon the order and under the control of the medical officers of such vessels, and to be used only for medical purposes. From and after the said first day of September next there shall be allowed and paid to each person in the navy now entitled to the spirit ration five cents per day in commutation and lieu thereof, which shall be in addition to their present pay.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the orders, regulations, and instructions heretofore issued by the Secretary of the Navy be and they are hereby recognized as the regulations of the Navy Department, subject, however, to such alterations as the Secretary of the Navy may adopt, with the approval of the President of the United States.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the pay of the secretary of a commander of a squadron hereafter be fifteen hundred dollars a year and one ration.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That chaplains in the navy shall be no less than twenty-one nor more than thirty-five years of age at the time of their appointment as such.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to annually appoint ten acting midshipmen for education at the Naval Academy, who shall be selected from the sons of officers or soldiers who distinguished themselves in the service of the United States, or from the sons of officers or men in the naval or marine service of the United States who have thus distinguished themselves.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the District of Columbia shall be regarded for all the purposes of appointment to the Naval Academy as a Congressional district, their appointment thereto to be designated by the President of the United States from residents of the District.

Approved July 14, 1862.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

KENTUCKY.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

Washington, July 31, 1862.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 10 o'clock a. m. of Tuesday, September 30, 1862, for conveying the mails of the United States in Kentucky, from November 1, 1862, to June 30, 1863, on the routes and by the schedules of departures and arrivals herein specified. (Being, with some exceptions, routes established by acts of Congress approved June 2 and July 14, 1862.)

Decisions announced by October 7, 1862.

9696 From Bryansville to Harrodsburg, 15 miles and back, once a week. Leave Bryansville Saturday at 8 a. m. Arrive at Harrodsburg by 12 m. Leave Harrodsburg Saturday at 1 p. m. Arrive at Bryansville by 5 p. m. Bids for more frequent service invited.

9697 From Greensburg, by James Whitlock's, on Greasy Creek, to Edmon-ton, 23 miles and back, once a week. Leave Greensburg Thursday at 8 p. m. Arrive at Edmon-ton by 5 p. m. Leave Edmon-ton Friday at 8 a. m. Arrive at Greensburg by 5 p. m.

9698 From Lancaster to Buck Eye, 9 miles and back, once a week. Leave Lancaster Saturday at 3 p. m. Arrive at Buck Eye by 6 p. m. Leave Buck Eye Saturday at 12 m. Arrive at Lancaster by 2 p. m.

9699 From Mount Pleasant to Crank's Creek and back, once a week. Bidders will state the distance and give the schedule by which they propose to perform service.

9700 From Winchester, by Boonsboro' and Fox-ton, to Richmond, 22 miles and back, once a week. Leave Winchester Thursday at 7 a. m. Arrive at Richmond by 12 m. Leave Richmond Thursday at 1 p. m. Arrive at Winchester by 7 p. m. Bids for more frequent service invited.

For forms of proposal guarantee and certificate, and instructions as to the conditions to be embraced in the contracts, see advertisement of July 31st, 1862, in pamphlet form, at the principal post offices on the routes.

M. BLAIR,

Postmaster General.

May 12, '62—ad-twt

An Important Order.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, August 8, 1862.

Order to Prevent Evasion of Military Duty and for Suppression of Disloyal Practices.

First. By direction of the President of the United States it is hereby ordered that until further order no citizen liable to be drafted into the militia shall be allowed to go to a foreign country, and all marshals, deputy marshals, and military officers of the United States are directed, and all police authorities, especially at the ports of the United States, on the seaboard and on the frontier, are requested to see that this order is faithfully carried into effect. And they are hereby authorized and directed to arrest and detain any person or persons about to depart from the United States in violation of this order, and report to Major L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, at Washington city, for further instruction respecting the person or persons so arrested or detained.

Second. Any person liable to draft who shall absent himself from his county or State before such draft is made will be arrested by any Provost Marshal or other United States or State officer wherever he may be found within the jurisdiction of the United States, and conveyed to the nearest military post or depot and placed on military duty for the term of the draft, and the expenses of his own arrest and conveyance to such post or depot, and also the sum of five dollars, as a reward to the officer who shall make such arrest, shall be deducted from his pay.

Third. The writ of habeas corpus is hereby suspended in respect to all prisoners so arrested and detained, and in respect to all persons arrested for disloyal practices.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Another Important Order.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, August 8, 1862.

ORDERED.—First. That all United States Marshals and Superintendents and Chiefs of Police of any town, city, or district, be and they are hereby authorized, and directed to arrest and imprison any person or persons who may be engaged by act, speech, or writing, in discouraging volunteer enlistments, or in any way giving aid and comfort to the enemy, or in any other disloyal practice against the United States.

Second. That immediate report be made to Major L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, in order that such persons may be tried before a military commission.

Third. The expenses of such arrest and imprisonment will be certified to the Chief Clerk of the War Department for settlement and payment.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, August 8, 1862.

Notice is hereby given that until the requisitions of the War Department on the several States for quotas of their militia shall have been complied with no passports will be issued from this Department for any male citizen of the United States liable to be drafted into that branch of the service.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Publishers of the laws of the United States will give the above three insertions.

EGYPTIAN EXTRAVAGANCE.—Dr. Thos. W. Evans, the American dentist of Paris, has just returned from a professional visit to the Viceroy of Egypt, on board his yacht at Woolwich. The doctor describes his highness as a magnificently wealthy and a liberal and amiable prince. Among his table service are plates worth \$3,000 each; a gold pitcher, set with diamonds, worth at least \$500,000; and the Viceroy's tooth-brush alone, set richly with precious stones, is worth at least \$40,000; and the stand upon which it rests half that sum.

Selling off at Reduced Prices!

OWING to the troubled condition of the country, and my desire to get out of business, I have determined to offer my WHOLE STOCK, consisting of about

\$20,000 Worth of Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

To my customers and others wishing to purchase goods, I would say that my Goods were nearly all bought before the immense rise in Goods that has occurred in the last few weeks, and that they will be able to buy my Goods now much cheaper than they can supply themselves late in the season. An early call is solicited.

J. H. SHROPSHIRE.

Lexington, Ky., Aug. 12, 1862—lw—Ch. Obs.

REV. J. H. WATERMAN'S

English, Classical and Mathematical

High School,

WILL begin at his residence in South Frank-
fort, September 15th, 1862, and will con-
tinue, D. V. forty weeks.

Terms for day pupils, \$20 for twenty weeks, if paid in advance; if not \$25.

For boarders, paid in advance, \$30 for twenty weeks; if not in advance \$100—this includes all charges for board, lodging, light, fuel, washing and tuition.

The same care to secure a sound physical and moral, as well as mental development, will be given, as has been exercised heretofore. No young man of confirmed immoral habits will be retained in the school.

Mr. Charles Haydon, Teacher of Penman-
ship.

For further particulars, address

Rev. J. H. WATERMAN,
Frankfort, Ky.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

WILL WALLACE HARNEY, Editor.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1862.

Extra copies of THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH can be supplied (put up in wrappers ready for mailing) at the rate of \$3 per hundred. All orders for papers should be left with the reporters or at this office the day before the issue of the particular number of the paper which is wanted.

The recent changes in our State government are of great importance, and the easiest solution of the dangerous conflict of authorities possible. It is apparent, and has been for a year, that Gov. Magoffin gives rather a support to the rebellion by the embarrassment he throws in the way of destroying it. We do not charge him with downright disloyalty, but his opinions are such that, if honestly maintained, they could but interfere with the vigorous prosecution of the war, and that at a time when the utmost harmony was demanded. He is impressed with this, and while doubtless he as zealously wishes the rebellion to be crushed as the most loyal man in the nation, he seems to have pursued a course highly honorable and creditable to himself. The Governor undoubtedly believes, to judge from his message, that the radical course will be adopted to finish the war. Taking all the circumstances together, we can not, by any means, agree with him. That some things have been done worthy of consideration is unquestionable. It is a tremendous war, with tremendous elements of exasperation and prejudice exercised in it. It would be expecting more than mere humanity to conduct it always with wisdom under the circumstances. We may condemn what is wrong in it, but to cease or interfere with its vigorous prosecution on account of these evils, would correct none of them, but bring down fold additional horrors, whereas the general bearing of Gov. Magoffin's opinions we think have been directed to these minor difficulties, and while he made them the most prominent questions, there was such a radical difference between his opinion and that of the people of the State, as to make it impossible for him to faithfully discharge the onerous duties of executive of the will of the State.

This caused, and has caused, a continuous conflict courteously carried on between the Governor and the Legislature, resulting in the establishment of a Military Board, and other measures of doubtful constitutionality. Of Governor Magoffin as a high-toned gentleman, none can find fault. He has dispensed the hospitalities of the State in a graceful manner, and has won friends by his genial and social disposition. Lieutenant Governor Fisk resigned his position from no fault the Senate had found with him, for, on the contrary, he has made one of the most prompt and dignified resignations we have ever known, but to make way for the resignation of Gov. Magoffin, whose feelings required that sacrifice—a sacrifice of position to patriotism highly honorable to him, and which Mr. Fisk, from his already well-known reputation, can afford to make. It is an act at which one of less distinction and ability might hesitate.

It is unnecessary to speak in any extended terms of Mr. Robinson, who, by these changes, becomes ex-officio Governor. He has been known for his firm and unflinching loyalty. His character is of the pure Roman type, and is enriched by scholarship, and strengthened by decision of purpose. We congratulate the State upon his succeeding to the very responsible position.

We hope to see the Legislature proceed at once to serious work. The amendment of the militia laws ought to be speedily set about, so that we may, as soon as possible, be prepared for the draft. There is much to be done, but half the difficulty is removed by these changes.

The London Times gravely informs its readers that the confederate bill passed by Congress condemns to death the whole white population of the South. It does not even except the women and children, but says deliberately that the North proposes to execute eight millions of people. This astounding lie is, of course, followed by an insinuating tirade against the American people. How can we wonder that public opinion in England is against us when such outrageous falsehoods are propagated by so-called respectable journals.

THE REBEL RAN FINGAL AT SAVANNAH.—Official dispatches received at the Navy Department, from Admiral Dupont, do not mention the ram Fingal, of which so much has been said by the special correspondents of the New York journals as upon the eve of making a visit to our troops and vessels upon the Southern coast, nor did that officer even hint that such a monster had been constructed.

The Rebel ram Arkansas is blown up. The Rebels are unfortunate on the war they never ram, but it butts its own brains out or blows up. They would always succeed but—

Events show the signs of the times, but the Speaker of the Senate and the Governor show the re-signs.

The end of the war is supposed to be at hand.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, August 18, 1862.

Prayer by the Rev. Wm. McD. ABBETT, of the Methodist church. The reading of the journal of Saturday was dispensed with.

MESSAGE FROM THE H. R.

A message was received from the House of Representatives by Messrs. HUSTON, BELL, and WOLFE, announcing the passage, by the House of Representatives, of the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of Kentucky, in view of the resignation by the Governor of this Commonwealth of his office, just communicated to us, to take effect on Monday next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., that the Senate of Kentucky now in session be, and they are hereby invited to repair to the Hall of this House, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Monday, with the Speaker of the body, and with us to witness the administration of the oath of office to said Speaker of the Senate and acting Governor of this Commonwealth; and that a committee of three members of this House be appointed to inform the Senate of this resolution.

Mr. PRALL offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Senate accept the invitation of the House of Representatives, and that, at ten o'clock this morning, we will proceed, with our Speaker, to the hall of the House of Representatives, to witness his inauguration as Acting Governor of Kentucky, and that a committee of two be appointed to invite the retiring Governor to join us, and accompany our Speaker on the occasion.

Whereupon, Messrs. PRALL and MCHENRY were appointed a committee to wait upon the Governor.

After a short time the committee returned with Governor MAGOFFIN, and the Senate proceeded to the hall of the House to witness the inauguration of the Hon. JAMES F. ROBINSON, Speaker of the Senate, as Acting Governor of Kentucky.

In a short time the Senate re-assembled, and was called to order by the Secretary, who announced that the office of Speaker being vacant, nominations for that office were in order.

Mr. M. P. MARSHALL nominated the Hon. JOHN F. FISK as a suitable person to fill the office of Speaker pro tem. of the Senate.

Mr. FISK having received the unanimous vote of the Senate, was declared duly elected Speaker pro tem., and was conducted to the chair by Messrs. PRALL and READ, and the oath of office administered by Hon. R. K. WILLIAMS, of the Court of Appeals.

Upon taking the chair, the Speaker addressed the Senate as follows:

SENIORS: The record is closed. The rapidly changing events of the past three days have gone on: they have passed into history. The State government is again fully organized. So far as I have been an actor, I have been prompted by a careful and prayerful consideration of the best means to most certainly benefit the country. I hope, yet more, I believe, the general welfare of the Commonwealth has been promoted. Other duties press upon us, and may God give us wisdom to devise measures best suited to avoid all the perils that now surround us, and enable us to bring to a close the deep gloom now around us, and in peace and concord start all the States upon a new career of prosperity, under the old flag and the old Constitution.

That you have again conferred upon me the high honor of presiding in this body fills me with emotions that I cannot express in words. I shall try in the future to merit what I have received in the past—your confidence and approbation.

A MESSAGE FROM THE H. R.

was received by Mr. WOLFE, announcing the passage of a resolution and bill.

SENATOR ELECT.

Mr. MCHENRY announced that WM. V. GARDNER, Senator elect in place of Ben. P. Cissel, resigned, was present, but had not received his credentials, and moved that he be sworn in, and that the motion be referred to the committee on Privileges and Elections; adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Senate then took up a resolution from the H. R., which is as follows:

Resolved, That when the Senate and House of Representatives adjourn, they will, in a body, call on the Governor and his predecessor, and that the two Houses adjourn at 11 o'clock, A. M., for that purpose; adopted.

Mr. GRIER offered the following resolution, which was referred to the committee on Military Affairs, viz:

Resolved, That before levying a draft in Kentucky, means shall be employed to ascertain the number of volunteers furnished the United States army from each county; and in the proposed draft, each county shall have credit for the number of volunteers they shall have heretofore furnished; that the number to be drafted, thus ascertained to belong to each county, shall be assessed in magistrates' districts in proportion to the number they have sent to the Federal army in previous calls.

LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, which were appropriately referred, viz:

Mr. WORTHINGTON—Authorizing the county courts of this Commonwealth to hold an election in their several counties, by the legal voters therein, to empower the courts in each to levy a tax upon the assessed property of the county, to aid the families of men who have volunteered in the armies of the Union, and are absent from home in the service of their country.

Mr. BUSH—Organizing companies for home defense in each county, to be composed of persons not subject to military duty. And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Aug. 18, 1862.

The House met at half past nine o'clock, and was opened with prayer by Rev. Jno. S. HAYS, of the Presbyterian Church. The journal of Saturday was read by Mr. LYNE, assistant clerk.

PETITIONS.

Were presented by Messrs. BURNAM, R. J. BROWNE and TAYLOR, and appropriately referred.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. BURNS—County Courts—A bill to change the time of the Edmonson county and quarterly courts: laid over until Wednesday at 11 o'clock.

Mr. HUSTON from the committee to invite the Senate to attend the inauguration in this Hall at 10 o'clock, reported the duty performed.

INAUGURATION OF GOV. J. F. ROBINSON.

At ten o'clock the Senate and its officers, escorted Gov. ROBINSON and Ex-Gov. MAGOFFIN, entered the hall of the House of Representatives and were received by the members of the House standing. Speaker BUCKNER welcomed the Governor elect and members of the Senate.

The oath of office was then administered to Gov. ROBINSON by Jacob Swiger, Esq., judge of the Franklin county court. A brief address was then delivered by the new Governor, pledging himself to a faithful discharge of the duties of Governor, in honest accordance with the solemn oath he

had just taken in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the citizens of the State who were present.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. T. S. BROWN offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Whereas, This House has authentic information of the invasion of the county of Pike and Ford; and also that the entire valley of Big Sandy is threatened by a large organized force, causing among its citizens great apprehension and fear for their lives and property—therefore,

Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be requested to report, immediately, such a bill as will, in their opinion, by its provisions, repel the invaders, and secure peace and protection to that portion of the State; and that said committee inquire into and report the propriety of raising two regiments—one of cavalry and one of infantry—to be under State pay, and who, when raised, shall be assigned to duty in protecting Eastern Kentucky, and that said committee report on to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Mr. WOLFE offered a joint resolution, that when the Senate and House adjourn to-day they will call on the Governor and his predecessor, and that this House will adjourn at 11 o'clock for that purpose.

The rule requiring joint resolutions to lie one day on the table being dispensed with, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. J. R. THOMAS offered the following resolution, which were referred to the committee on Federal Relations, viz:

The Legislature of Kentucky having the utmost desire to preserve the Union and the Constitution under which the American people have become a great and happy nation, look with jealousy and distrust upon any and all acts of persons which tend to aid and assist the uncalculated and unholy rebellion of the South, and to the injury of the duty or obligation to the Constitution. They hold that they owe allegiance to the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States and the laws of Congress made in pursuance thereof, and in doing so they in no wise lessen the responsibilities they are under to uphold and sustain the Constitution of the State and the laws of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That all persons, South and North, who are advocating by word or act the disruption or severance of the union of the States, while the war is in progress, should be held to be violators of their duties as citizens, and should be punished by the civil or military laws as either may govern the case.

Resolved, That where there is no obstruction to the enforcement of the civil laws, that the aid of the military ought not to be called in; and in all cases where called in to enforce the laws against persons not in arms, nor engaged in acting against the authority of the United States or State of Kentucky, the military should be subordinate to the civil authority.

Resolved, That the preservation of civil liberty in Kentucky, and other loyal States, is just as necessary now as before the rebellion, and that such preservation depends on a strict observance by the officers of Government, State and National, of the duties and requirements of the constitutions of the United States and State of Kentucky.

Resolved, That while we are bound by duty as loyal citizens to give our aid in every mode known to the laws of civilization and Christianity, to put down the infamous and uncalculated rebellion of the Southern people, and to that end we are willing to obey, without limit, rule, and regulation, any laws that may be enacted, and we will support those in power directing our services both at home and abroad while the rebellion lasts, we have the right to demand of our rulers, for ourselves and our people, a strict observance of the constitution and the laws on their part, and that they do not violate either in letter or spirit.

Resolved, That all public officers and others in the United States who have been and now are trying to shape the management of this war to the overthrow of State constitutions or State authority, to assume for the Federal government the control over the property of the people or the institutions of the States, including that of slavery, are enemies to the enforcement of the constitution and the laws.

Resolved, That all arrests of persons and seizures and appropriations of property made by military commanders, provost marshals, and other military authorities (when it is not indispensably necessary to put down the rebellion) are wrong in principle, without limit, rule, and regulation, and against the best interests of the country.

Resolved, That the arrests and seizures as are condemned by the foregoing resolution are calculated to beget hatred instead of love to the Government, to lead to acts of oppression, and the gratification of private spleen and malice without any public benefit.

Resolved, That while we believe and hold that the constitution, and the laws of Congress made in pursuance thereof are the supreme law of the land—and our allegiance is paramount to the Federal and subordinate to the State constitution—yet the States are sovereign in their sphere, and slavery being a State institution, we cannot agree that the Federal government shall assume the power to emancipate the slaves of our State.

Resolved, That we proudly hope the talented and enlightened Governor of this Commonwealth will take such steps, as he may deem proper and right, to protect citizens of Kentucky and their property from wrongs and injuries emanating from any quarter whatever; and especially do we hope that he will take immediate steps for the suppression of raids by robber and guerrilla bands from the Southern States.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. FINNELL—To create a secret service fund of \$50,000, to be at the disposal of the Governor: referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. OWENS—To change a voting place in Meade county: postponed until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Mr. HUSTON—Revised Statutes—To amend section 4, article 3, chapter 17, of the Revised Statutes, requiring county court clerks to affix seals free of charge to soldier's papers: passed.

LEAVE TO BRING IN BILLS.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills, and they were appropriately referred, viz:

Mr. LISENBY—For the benefit of school districts in Russell county.

Mr. NEAL—For the benefit of G. Edin, of McCracken county.

Mr. SPARKS—To amend the election laws.

Mr. BACHELLER—To reimburse G. P. Brown for expenses incurred in the defense of the State in September last.

Mr. RICKETTS—For the benefit of the police judge of South Carrollton.

Mr. TAYLOR—To amend the inspection laws.

SENATE RESOLUTION.

The House took up the resolutions of the Senate, limiting the action of the Legislature at this session to military and financial business.

Mr. ALLEN offered the following substitute for the Senate resolution:

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That this House entertain no business at its present session except such as has been already presented, and such as has connection with the existing war.

After some discussion, Mr. TURNER moved that the resolution and substitute be both laid on the table: negatived—yeas 36; nays 41.

The hour of 11 o'clock having arrived, the House adjourned to wait on the Governor and Ex-Governor MAGOFFIN, in accordance with the joint resolution adopted this morning.

SAD ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that our friend, W. T. SAMUELS, Esq., clerk of the House of Representatives, was called to Louisville on yesterday, owing to an accident happening to a sprightly little son of his, which resulted in the loss of an eye.

TELEGRAPHIC.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 17.

Two bridges on the Kentucky and Edgemoor railroad were burned to day by the rebels—one over Red river—and the railroad track is reported torn up on this side of Tullahoma.

Two Federal couriers were captured by guerrillas, nine miles south of the city, last night, and their horses and despatches were taken from them. They were then released. They report a large force, under Stearns, north of Murfreesboro.

Col. Miller made an armed reconnaissance towards Gallatin last night, and ascertained that Morgan had decamped in the direction of Hartsville.

All railroad communication with Nashville is cut off. Telegraphic communication remains uninterrupted.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.

The Commissioners of Internal Revenue have prepared a form of book to be kept by distillers and brewers, which will be furnished to parties on application.

Colonels Corcoran and Wilcox, Lieut-Col. Bowman, and Major Vodge arrived this morning, accompanied by Adjutant-General Thomas.

Col. Corcoran in response to a call expressed his ardent wish that this wicked rebellion should be speedily crushed. He was ready to take any position to serve his country. At another time he would take an opportunity to say a few words to his fellow citizens.

Hon. Alfred Ely has been selected to make the welcome speech, and the old Sixty-ninth are ordered to Washington, to be present at the reception.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 16.

On Thursday morning, Col. Penick, with a detachment of men, attacked a camp of rebels just south of Bare. The loss of the rebels is not known. Col. Penick's loss is two killed and seven wounded. Two rebels who had been hauling supplies for the camp for a week or two, and had staid the day previous, to Col. Penick, that there was no camp in the neighborhood, were taken in arms, and having protection papers from Col. Penick upon their persons, were immediately hung.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.] A Splendid Skirmish—Thirty-seven Home Guards Capture Seventy-eight Rebels.

MANMOUTH CAVE, Aug. 17.

On yesterday a company of rebels numbering eighty men took dinner at Litchfield and started on the road to this place, and last night took supper at Spiree Paces, on the opposite side of Green river from here, and started to cross at the ford near here, and, leaving at four o'clock, started for another ford, and at John Demoubron's, about two and a half miles from here, they were met by thirty-seven Home Guards—part of Rock Creek, Mr. Vernon, and Mammoth Cave House Guards—and were fired on by the rebels, which the Home Guards returned, killing their Captain, wounding eight or ten, and took seventy-seven prisoners, together with all their horses and guns. The entire force was killed and captured. The credit of killing the rebel belongs to B. F. Keeley, of the Mammoth Cave Home Guards, who did valuable service, happening to be on the Litchfield road, about twelve miles from here. The dead rebel Captain and the prisoners are now at Demoubron's, two and a half miles from here. The Home Guards behaved like veterans.

The people here are aroused and are determined to protect themselves, and they will do it. These facts are all reliable. I have it from two or three respectable gentlemen who are just from the field of battle, and this is certainly the most gallant battle since the war began, thirty-seven men killing and capturing seventy-eight men all armed and organized, not permitting an escape. A lieutenant named Thompson says he is a rebel all over, and that they were on their way to join the rebel army.

ANTICIPATED ATTACK ON CATLETTSBURG.—The Sandy Valley Advocate, of the 14th, says that on Tuesday evening a pretty strong conviction was felt by the citizens of Catlettsburg that the rebel cavalry which have been menacing Guyandotte would pay that town a visit before morning. So fully were they convinced of this that a large number of its citizens remained up all night, armed with muskets, and prepared to give the enemy a warm reception should he come. Capt. Mathelet extended his pickets about four miles up Sandy and two up Catlett's creek, and nearly every good Union citizen was on the look-out for the foe. Morning dawned, however, and all was quiet on Sandy. But they are not by any means sure that their town will not be attacked by the rebels. Let the Union men be vigilant, and let them constantly be prepared for any emergency that may arise.

ICE! ICE! ICE! Northern Lake Ice Cheap for Cash! I have a full supply of the best quality of NORTHERN LAKE ICE which I will deliver to the citizens of Frankfort at their houses every morning during the season, cheap for cash.

WORLD'S RESPECT THE FLAG OF TRUCE.—A correspondent giving some incidents of the battle of Port Republic, relates the following of a member of the 29th Ohio, a regiment that was sadly cut up in that engagement: "Henry W. Morrill, at the battle of Port Republic, having a hole in his pants large enough to allow a portion of his shirt to protrude, took position so as to give the enemy a view, saying, 'do you suppose they'll fire on a flag of truce?' Just then the enemy poured in a heavy volley, when he quickly turned round, saying, 'by—I guess they will.'"

AGUSTA, August 14, 1862.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society, will be held at Frankfort, Wednesday, the 20th inst. L. J. BRADFORD, President.

GUTTSCHALK.—A good story is told of Gottschalk during his late professional tour in Canada. At his concert in Montreal loud calls were made for "Dixie" as soon as he took his seat. For a moment the pianist was confused, but soon collecting himself, he faced his audience and sat in silence for a few moments with folded arms. When the tumult ceased he turned to his piano, and as one of his companions says, played "Hail Columbia," the "Star Spangled Banner," and "Yankee Doodle," as they were never before played on that instrument. The audience were completely shamed, and acknowledging the rebuke, were liberal in their applause during the rest of the evening. It may not be generally known that Gottschalk is a native of New Orleans, and for this exhibition of his patriotism he should have credit. After the concert he remarked to a friend that he would have seen the audience in Tophet before he would have complied with their demand.

HON. REVERDY JOHNSON.—The Hon. Reverdy Johnson has organized his office in the custom-house building, and appointed clerks and interpreters preparatory to taking down testimony in the Netherlands case. Rumor also has it that he has exercised large persuasion and effected considerable modifications in Gen. Butler's policy on minor points, and that Mrs. Phillips and others have been released in consequence.

FIRST VESSEL ON THE CONTINENT.—The first vessel built on this continent was the "Virginie of Sagadahoc." She was planned and finished by Martin Digby, in the autumn and winter of 1607, and was launched and put to sea in the spring of 1608, at Hallowell's Point, Maine.

It seems almost certain that the entire army of McClellan is moving to join Pope. But the rebel forces at Richmond, understanding of course the movement, are probably moving to join Stonewall Jackson. [Lou. Jour.]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Louisville and Lexington Railroad.

FROM FRANKFORT TO LOUISVILLE.
Accommodation Train departs at..... 5.10 A. M.
Evening Train departs at..... 3.35 P. M.
FROM LOUISVILLE TO FRANKFORT.
Accommodation Train departs at..... 4.00 P. M.
FROM FRANKFORT TO LEXINGTON.
Morning Train departs at..... 9.30 A. M.
FROM LOUISVILLE TO LEXINGTON.
Morning Train departs at..... 5.50 A. M.
FROM LEXINGTON TO LOUISVILLE.
Evening Train departs at..... 2.00 P. M.

Kentucky Central Railroad.

FROM LEXINGTON TO COVINGTON.
Morning Train departs at..... 5.50 A. M.
Evening Train departs at..... 2.00 P. M.
FROM COVINGTON TO LEXINGTON.
Morning Train departs at..... 6.30 A. M.
Evening Train departs at..... 2.20 P. M.
FROM LEXINGTON TO NICHOLASVILLE.
Train departs at..... 11.45 A. M.
FROM NICHOLASVILLE TO LEXINGTON.
Train departs at..... 12.40 P. M.

CAPITAL HOTEL BAR.

HENRY THORPE, long engaged in the best Restaurants of the City of Louisville, has leased the Bar of the Capital Hotel, from the Proprietors, and will, THIS MORNING, open an assortment of the very best Liquors, Wines, Cordials, Cigars, Tobacco, &c., &c., and respectfully solicits the patronage of the citizens of Frankfort and visitors to the capital of our State. August 15-21.

Godey's Lady's Book, Peterson's Ladies Magazine, and Ballow's Dollar Monthly, for September, received and for sale by HARRY DUVALL, Agent, Old Mansion House Corner. Frankfort, August 15, 1862-31.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

Northern Lake Ice Cheap for Cash!

I have a full supply of the best quality of NORTHERN LAKE ICE which I will deliver to the citizens of Frankfort at their houses every morning during the season, cheap for cash. SANFORD GUINS. May 23, 1862-ds. Yeoman copy.

MRS. MARY WILLIS TODD'S

SCHOOL will commence, Monday 30th of August, in the basement of the Presbyterian church. Price reduced on account of the times to \$5 and \$10 per session of 5 months. August 15-31.

Horse Stolen—\$10 Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 9th inst., a DUN HORSE, with black mane and tail; a stripe from his coupling to the tail; about 15 hands high; six years old. He has a large sink in his forehead over the left eye. When he was stolen he was shod all round. His pace well, and is a good work horse, but rather dull. The above reward will be paid for his recovery. WM. H. POINDEXTER. Stampingground, Aug. 13, 1862-1m.

STRAY COW.

STRAYED or stolen from the undersigned on Thursday, August 7th, 1862, a RED COW, of good size; no ear marks; she is giving milk. I purchased her of Mr. D. Exum, of Bridgeport, and she may be in that vicinity. A liberal reward will be given for her return to me, or information that will enable me to get her. G. W. LEWIS, Aug. 13, 1862. Commonwealth Office.

NOTICE.

A GENTLEMAN of good education is desirous of procuring a School in this city or South Frankfort. Satisfactory references will be given. Mr. Will Wallace Harney will give all the information necessary. [Aug. 6, '62.]

THE NEW NATIONAL TAX LAW.

GET THE BEST. LARGE TYPE. With Paragraph Head-lines and Index. BY far the best and most satisfactory edition offered is the CITIZEN'S STANDARD (DIME) EDITION, published by BEADLE & CO., New York. It has the preference over all others in business circles. It is the latest revised and

AUTHENTICATED COPY. AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THIS EDITION. It has already had an immense sale in the great seaboard cities, and agents have made from \$10 to \$15 per day in its sale. Everybody must have a copy—every manufacturer, every merchant, every mechanic, and every farmer. Compare it with other editions and none other will be taken. Sample copies sent, post-paid, on receipt of 10 cents. Address or call upon

BEADLE & CO., Publishers, N. Y. 20 Copies of the Law may be obtained at J. D. COLLARD'S News Depot (Aug. 8-21).

THE MISSES SMITH,

DAUGHTERS of Rev. B. B. Smith, D. D., propose opening a School in the City of Frankfort, on the 2d Monday in September, for the Education of Young Ladies.

Terms per session of Twenty Weeks. Board in the family of the Principals, including Washing and Fuel..... \$50 00 Tuition, including all English Branches..... 20 00 French,..... 10 00 Music at Master's prices..... 5 00 Payments required for each session in advance. The Rev. Mr. Norton has kindly consented to take Classes in English Literature and Belle Lettres. Further information can be obtained from Rev. M. Norton or Bishop Smith. The school will be taught in the commodious building in South Frankfort, formerly used by Mr. Fall for that purpose. August 6-1w to Oct. 1.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Frankfort, Georgetown and Paris Mail and Passenger Line.

THE Mail Carriage on this line leaves Frankfort on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and returning leaves Paris on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. The charge for through or Way Passengers will be moderate—lower than the fare by the railroad route, and good time

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

JANUARY 1, 1862.

ASSETS.	
Cash on hand and in bank.	\$23,535 11
Cash in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission.	62,090 54
Cash loaned on call.	30,000 00
Real Estate, unimproved, (cash value).	\$121,029 00
Real Estate, unimproved, (cash value).	70,223 59
9499 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford, market value.	250,352 00
2800 Shares Bank Stock in New York, market value.	200,220 00
940 Shares Bank Stock in Boston, market value.	187,585 00
490 Shares Bank Stock in Chicago, market value.	40,290 00
920 Shares Bank Stock in Railroad and other Stock, market value.	10,730 00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent, market value.	56,509 00
State Bonds, (Tennessee, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri,) 6 per cent, market value.	36,625 00
20 Shares State Bank Wisconsin, market value.	2,140 00
Total assets.	\$956,799 00
Total liabilities.	65,930 53

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwellings, Factories, Stores, Warehouses, Merchandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of property, can be effected in this Company upon as favorable terms as the nature of the risks and security of Policy holders will admit.

J. M. MILLS, Agent, Hartford, Conn.

May 18, 1861.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JAMES MOORE, who killed and murdered Columbus Perkins, on the 22nd day of March, 1862, in the county of Simpson, has made his escape and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, BERTH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the State of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said James Moore, and his delivery to the Jail of Simpson county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 25th day of April, A. D. 1862, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

B. MAGOFFIN.

By the Governor:

NAT. GAITHER, Jr., Secretary of State.

By J. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

James Moore is 35 years old; 5 feet 10 inches in height; weighs 150 pounds; very red complexion; black hair; cross eyes, and rather intelligent and sprightly.

(April 26, 1862-2m.)

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that ROBERT H. HARRISON, who killed and murdered William A. White, in the county of Warren, has since made his escape from the jail of said county, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, BERTH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Robert H. Harrison, and his delivery to the Jail of Warren county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 25th day of May, A. D. 1862, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

B. MAGOFFIN.

By the Governor:

NAT. GAITHER, Jr., Secretary of State.

By J. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Robert H. Harrison is about 5 feet 10 inches high; heavy set; dark skin; age, between 25 and 30 years; a scar on one cheekbone; speaks distinctly and slowly; rather round-shouldered; and a stout healthy-looking man.

May 30, 1862-wat3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that LOGAN LIGMAN, who is under indictment in the Rockcastle Circuit Court for the murder of C. H. Hickum, has made his escape, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, BERTH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension and delivery of the said Logan Ligan to the Jail of Rockcastle county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 7th day of April, A. D. 1862, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

B. MAGOFFIN.

By the Governor:

NAT. GAITHER, Jr., Secretary of State.

By J. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

April 9, 1862-wat3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN ROBERTS, Jr., did, on the day of December, 1861, kill and murder one Daniel Brewer, in the county of Henry, has since made his escape, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, BERTH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the apprehension of the said JOHN ROBERTS, Jr., and his delivery to the jail of Henry county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 24th day of December, A. D. 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

B. MAGOFFIN.

By the Governor:

NAT. GAITHER, Jr., Secretary of State.

By J. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Roberts is about twenty years old, blue eyes; very fair skin; about five feet nine inches high; with a scar over his right eye, about two inches long.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

PRACTICES Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, four doors from the Bridge. Jan. 3, 1862-1f.

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,

OF EVERY VARIETY, vintage, name, and quality, for sale at

GRAY & TODD'S.

SOMETHING FOR THE TIMES!!

A NECESSITY IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD.

JOHNS & CROSLY'S

AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE.

THE STRONGEST GLUE IN THE WORLD. THE CHEAPEST GLUE IN THE WORLD. THE MOST DURABLE GLUE IN THE WORLD. THE ONLY RELIABLE GLUE IN THE WORLD. THE BEST GLUE IN THE WORLD.

AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE

Is the only article of the kind ever produced which

WILL WITHSTAND WATER.

IT WILL MEND WOOD,

Save your broken Furniture.

IT WILL MEND LEATHER,

Mend your Harness, Straps, Belts, Boots, &c.

IT WILL MEND GLASS,

Save the pieces of that expensive Cut Glass Bottle.

IT WILL MEND IVORY,

Don't throw away that broken Ivory Fan, it is easily repaired.

IT WILL MEND CHINA,

Your broken China Cups and Saucers can be made as good as new.

IT WILL MEND MARBLE,

That piece knocked out of your Marble Mantle can be put on as strong as ever.

IT WILL MEND PORCELAIN,

No matter if that broken Pitcher did not cost but a shilling; a shilling saved is a shilling earned.

IT WILL MEND ALABASTER,

That costly Alabaster Vase is broken and you can't match it; mend it! It will never show when put together.

It will Mend Bone, Coral, Lava, and in fact everything but Metals.

Any article cemented with AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE will not show where it is mended.

EXTRACTS.

"Every housekeeper should have a supply of Johns & Crosley's American Cement Glue."—A. F. Times.

"It is so convenient to have in the house."—N. Y. Express.

"It is always ready; this commends it to everybody."—Independent.

"We have tried it, and find it as useful in our house as water."—Willie's Spirit of the Times.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

\$10 per year saved in every family by One Bottle

AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE!

Price 25 Cents per Bottle.

Price 25 Cents per Bottle.

Price 25 Cents per Bottle.

Price 25 Cents per Bottle.

Price 25 Cents per Bottle.

Price 25 Cents per Bottle.

Very Liberal Reduction to Wholesale Buyers.

TERMS CASH.

For sale by all Druggists and Storekeepers generally throughout the country.

JOHNS & CROSLY,

(Sole Manufacturers,)

75 WILLIAM STREET,

CORNER OF LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK.

Important to House Owners.

Important to Builders.

Important to Railroad Companies.

Important to Farmers.

To all whom this may concern, and is consigned everywhere.

JOHNS & CROSLY'S

IMPROVED GUTTA PERCHA

CEMENT ROOFING.

The Cheapest and most Durable Roofing in use.

IT IS FIRE AND WATER PROOF.

It can be applied to Saw and to Shingles of all sizes, steep or flat, and to Surface Roofs with out removing the Shingles.

The Cost is only about One-third that of Tin, and it is Twice as Durable.

This article has been thoroughly tested in New York City and all parts of the United States, Canada, West Indies and Central and South America, on buildings of all kinds, such as Factories, Warehouses, Churches, Railroads, Docks, Cais, and on Public Buildings generally. Good results have been obtained, and the principal Builders, Architects and others, during the past four years, and has proved to be the CHEAPEST and MOST DURABLE ROOFING in use; it is in every respect A FIRE, WATER, WEATHER and TINE PROOF covering for ROOFS OF ALL KINDS.

This is the ONLY material manufactured in the United States which combines the very desirable properties of Elasticity and Durability, which are universally acknowledged to be possessed by GUTTA PERCHA AND INDIA RUBBER.

No Heat is required in making Application.

The expense of applying it is trifling, as an ordinary Roof can be covered and finished the same day.

IT CAN BE APPLIED BY ANY ONE,

and when finished forms a perfectly FIRE PROOF surface, with an elastic body, which cannot be injured by Heat, Cold or Storms, SINKING or ROOF BOARDS, nor any external action whatever.

Liquid Gutta Percha Cement,

For Coating Metals of all kinds when exposed to the Action of the Weather, and

For Preserving and Repairing Metal Roofs of all kinds.

This is the ONLY COMPOSITION known which will successfully resist extreme changes of all climates, for any length of time, when applied to metals, to which it adheres firmly, forming a body equal to three coats of ordinary paint, costs much less, and will LAST THREE TIMES AS LONG; and from its elasticity is not injured by the contraction and expansion of TIN and other METAL ROOFS, consequent upon sudden changes of the weather.

It will not CRACK in COLD OR RUN in WARM WEATHER, AND WILL NOT WASH OFF.

LEAKY TIN AND OTHER METAL ROOFS can be readily repaired with GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT, and prevented from further corrosion and leaking, thereby ensuring a PERFECTLY WATER TIGHT ROOF FOR MANY YEARS.

This Cement is peculiarly adapted for the preservation of IRON RAILROADS, STOVES, RANGES, SAFES, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c., also for general manufacturers use.

GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT

For preserving and repairing Tin and other Metals. Roofs of every description, from its great elasticity, is not injured by the contraction and expansion of Metals, AND WILL NOT CRACK in COLD OR RUN in WARM WEATHER.

These materials are adapted to ALL CLIMATES, and are prepared to supply orders from any part of the country, at short notice, for GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING in rolls, ready prepared for use, and GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT in all sizes, with full printed directions for application.

AGENTS WANTED.

We will make liberal and satisfactory arrangements

months with responsible parties who would like to establish themselves in a lucrative and permanent business.

OUR TERMS ARE CASH.

We can give abundant proof of all we claim in favor of our improved Roofing Materials, having applied them to several thousand Roofs in New York City and vicinity.

JOHNS & CROSLY,

Sole Manufacturers.

Wholesale Warehouse, 75 William Street, Corner of Liberty Street, NEW YORK.

Full descriptive Circulars and Prices will be furnished on application.

Oct. 16, 1861-1f.

IRON LAMM, Baltimore, Maryland.

SAMUEL LAMM, Parkersburg, Virginia.

LAMM & BRO.,

HAVE opened a CLOTHING STORE under the "COMMONWEALTH OFFICE," on St. Clair Street, in the City of Frankfort. They will keep on hand at all times a well selected stock of Ready-made Clothing and Furnishing Goods,

which they will sell for CASH, at the very lowest prices. They have every facility for selecting their goods in the very best markets in the United States, besides being themselves large manufacturers.

They have appointed LIPMAN LAMM their Agent, who will conduct their business in this place, and who is acquainted with the wants of the market. [Aug. 19, 1861-2m.]

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that we will rigidly enforce the law against all persons who trespass upon our lands, and who are guilty of cutting down our fences, pillaging our crops and fruit, cutting trees or hunting and fishing on our farm.

R. GILLISPIE, EMILY SCARCE, THOS. S. PAGE.

Franklin county, August 15, 1860.

THE GREAT FIRE AT TROY, N. Y.

The Phoenix of Hartford.

[Extracts from letters from S. L. Locnis, Esq., President of the Phoenix Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., to R. H. & H. M. Magill, General Agents, relative to the late serious conflagration at Troy.]

PHOENIX INSURANCE COMPANY, Hartford, Conn., May 12, 1862.

"A big fire at Troy—we are in—how much we don't know. May be \$20,000; but whatever it is, it will be paid as fast as adjusted, and no crying. Secretary Kellogg went up there this morning. Mr. Wallace (Admiral) will meet him there to-morrow. They will make short work of it. The fire swept off about fifty acres of buildings—a calamity to Troy, but the one human forecast could have prevented. It is the first emergency we ever had, and such an one as gives more character to a Company than a hundred \$5,000 risks."

HARTFORD, May 12, 1862.

"Our losses may reach \$15,000 or \$20,000, but whatever they are, they will be paid as fast as adjusted, and no crying. Secretary Kellogg went up there this morning. Mr. Wallace (Admiral) will meet him there to-morrow. They will make short work of it. The fire swept off about fifty acres of buildings—a calamity to Troy, but the one human forecast could have prevented. It is the first emergency we ever had, and such an one as gives more character to a Company than a hundred \$5,000 risks."

S. L. LOONIS, President."

H. WINGATE, Agent, Frankfort, Ky.

June 4, 1862.

FINE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING!

J. C. MANDEVILLE

Is now receiving a fine stock of Gentlemen's Clothing, made in the very latest Fall styles. Also, a fine assortment of Furnishings Goods, made expressly for J. C. MANDEVILLE.

No. 227 Main, above Third Street, N. B.—Largest assortment of all styles. September 19, 1860-wat3m.

NATIONAL HOTEL,

Corner Main and Fourth Streets,

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

\$1.50 PER DAY.

Aug. 16, 1861. T. A. HARROW, Prop'r.

Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

On and after Monday, February 10, 1862, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:50 A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsville, and Bellevue, connecting at Eminence with stage for New Castle, at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles, at Paducah for Owensboro and at Lexington, via rail and stage, for Nicholasville, Danville, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all intermediate towns.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Louisville at 8 P. M., stopping at all stations when flagged as far as Frankfort, and returning will leave Frankfort at 8:10 A. M., arriving at Louisville at 10 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 2 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.

FRIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

FRIGHT TRAINS leave Lexington on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Through Tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown, Shelbyville, and other towns in the interior for sale, and all further information can be had at the Depot in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets.

SAMUEL GILL, Superintendent.

Feb. 10, 1862.

COMMITTED TO JAIL.

WAS committed to the Jail of Anderson county, on the 13th inst., as a runaway slave, a NEGRO MAN, who calls himself Jo. Wesley, and says that he belongs to the heirs of Samuel Owens, deceased, of Lincoln county, Ky. Said negro man is about 36 or 37 years of age; 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; black complexion, with whiskers; slender make, and will weigh about one hundred and sixty pounds. Said negro says that he has been hired to Charles Marshall, of Henry county, Ky. He was arrested in Anderson county, Ky., and the owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove his right to said slave, pay the fees and expenses, and take him away. WILLIAM SUTTON, J. A. C. Lawrenceburg, Sept. 25-1f.

NEW REMEDIES FOR SPERMATORRHOEA.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, &c. A Benevolent Institution established by special demand for relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Venereal and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the cure of diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhea, and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES, are sent to the proprietors, and are sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2, Ninth St. July 26, 1861-wly.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, Of New York.

On the last day of January, A. D. 1862, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, pursuant to the statute of that State.

NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of this Company is the HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, incorporated in 1853, and located in the City of New York.

CAPITAL.

The Capital of said Company actually paid up in cash is, \$1,000,000 00

The surplus on the 1st day of January, 1862, 466,187 65

Total amount of capital and surplus, \$1,466,187 65

ASSETS.

Am't of cash in Continental Bk., N. Y., \$124,434 14

Amount of cash in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission, 57,153 93

Amount of unimproved Real Estate, No. 4 Wall street, 60,000 00

Amount of U. S. Treasury Notes, 75,000 00

7 2-10 market value, 75,000 00

Amount of U. S. Registered Stock 1861, market value, 3,500 00

Amount of Missouri State Bonds, 6 per cent, market value, 8,500 00

Amount of North Carolina Bonds, 6 per cent, market value, 6,500 00

Amount of Tennessee Bonds, 6 per cent, market value, 8,500 00

Amount of Ohio Bonds, 6 per cent, market value, 4,611 00

Amount of Illinois Bonds, 6 per cent, market value, 8,500 00

Amount of Brooklyn Water Bonds, 6 per cent, market value, 9,850 00

Amount of Bank Stocks, market value, 65,225 00

Amount of Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien of record on Unimproved Real Estate, worth at least \$1,750,000—rate of interest, 7 per cent, 910,219 53